The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Saaday Sermon.

Eubject: "A Proposition to Celebrate th Nineteen Hundredth Birthday of Christ by an International Jubilee.

Texr. "To us a child is born," Isaiah ix.,

That is a tremendous hour in the history of any family when an immortal spirit is in-carnated. Out of a very dark cloud there descends a very bright morning. One life spared and another given. All the bells of gladness ring over the cradle. I know not why any one should doubt that of old a star rounted down to the Saviour's highlage for pointed down to the Saviour's birthplace, for a star of joy points down to every honorable nativity. A new eternity dates from that hour, that minute.

Beautiful and appropriate is the custom of

celebrating the anniversary of such an event, and clear on into the eighties and nineties the recurrence of that day of the year in an old man's life causes recognition and more or less congratulation. So also Nations are ac-customed to celebrate the anniversary of their birth and the anniversary of the birth of their great heroes or deliverers or benean-tors. The 22d of February and the 4th of July are never allowed to pass in our land without banquet and oration and bell ringing and cannonade. But all other birthday anniversaries are tame compared with the Christmas festivity, which celebrates the birthday described in my text.

Protestant and Catholic and Greek

Protestant and Catholic and Greek churches, with all the power of music and garland and procession and doxology, put the words of my text into National and continental and hemispheric chorus, "To us a child is born." On the 25th of December each year that is the theme in St. Paul's and St. Peter's and St, Mark's and St. Isaac's and all the dedicated cathodrals, chapels, meeting houses and churches clear round the world.

shall soon reach the nineteen hundredth anniversary of that happiest event of all time. This century is dying. Only seven more pulsations, and its heart will cease to beat. The fingers of many of you will write it at the head of your letters and the foot of your important documents, "1900." It will be a physical and moral sensation unlike be a physical and moral sensation unlike anything else you have before experienced. Not one hand that wrote that "1801" at the induction of this century will have cunning left to write. "1901" at the induction of an-

The death of one century and the birth of another century will be sublime and suggestive and stupendous beyond all estimate. To stand by the grave of one century and by the cradle of another will be an opportunity such as whole generations of the world's inthat there may be no sickness or casualty to hinder your arrival at that goal or to hinder your taking part in the veledictory of the de-parting century and the salutation of the new.

But as that season will be the nineteen

hundredth anniversary of a Saviour's birth.

I now nominate that a great international jubilee or exposition be opened in this cluster of cities by the seacoast on Christmas day, the 25th of December, 1900, to be continued for at least one month into the year 1901. This century closing December 31st, 1900, and the new century beginning Janaary 1st, 1901, will it not be time for all Nations to turn aside for a few weeks or months from everything else and emphasize the birth of the greatest being who ever touched our planet, and could there be a more appropriate time for such commemoration than this culmination of the centuries which are dated from His nativity? You know that all history dates either from before Christ or after Christ, from B. C. or A. D. It will be the year of our Lord 1900 passing into the year 1901.

We have had the Centennial at Philadelphis, celebrative of the one hundredth anniversary of our Nation's birth. We have had the magnificent expositions at New Orleans and Atlanta and Augusta and St. leans and Atlanta and Augusta and St.
Louis. We have the present World's exposition at Chicago, celebrative of this continent's emergence, and there are at least two
other great celebrations promised for this
country, and other countries will have their
historic events to commemorate, but the one
event that has most to do with the welfare
of all Nations is the arrival of Jesus
Christ on this planet, and all the enthusiasm
ever witnessed at London or Vienna or Paris
or any of our American cities would be or any of our American cities would be eclipsed by the enthus asm that would cele-brate the ransom of all nations, the first step toward the accomplishing of it being taken by an infantile foot one winter's night abou five miles from Jerusalem, when the clouds dropped the angelic cantants, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will

The three or four questions that would be asked me concerning this nomination of time and place I proceed to answer. What prac-tical use would come of such international celebration? Answer—The biggest stride the world ever took toward the evangelization of all Nations. That is a grand and wonderful convocation, the religious con-gress at Chicago. It will put intelligently before the world the nature of false religions which have been brutalizing the Nations, tramping womanhood into the dust, enacting the horrors of infanticide, kindling funeral pyres for shricking victims, and

rolling juggernauts across the mangled bod-ies of their worshipers.

But no one supposes that any one will be converted to Christ by hearing Confucianism or Buddhism or any form of heathenism. or Buddhism of any form of heatments of eulogized. That is to be done afterwards. And how can it so well be done as by a celebration of many weeks of the birth and character and achievements of the wondrous and edented Christ? To such an exposition the kings and queens of the earth w not send their representatives-they would

come themselves.

The story of a Saviour's advent could not be told without telling the story of His mission. All the world say, "Why this ado, this universal demonstration?" What a vivid this universal demonstration? What a vivid presentation it would be, when at such a convocation the physicians of the world should tell what Christ has done for hospitals and the assuagement of human pain, and when Christian lawyers declare what Christ has done for the establishment of gool laws, and Christian conquerors should tell what Christ has done in the conquery of Nations, and had done in the conquest of Nations, and Christian rulers of the earth would tell what Christ had done in the Government of earthly

dominions!

Thirty days of such celebration would do more to tell the world who Christ is than any thirty years. Not a land on earth but would hear of it and discuss it. Not an eye so dimmed by the superstition of ages but would see the illumination. The difference of Christ's religion from all others is that its one way of dissemination is by a simple 'telling," not argument, not skilful exegetists, polemics or the science of theologica fistcuffs, but "telling." "Tell ye th daughter of Zion, Behold, thy King cometh. "Go quickly and tell His disciples that He has risen from the dead." "Go home to thy friends and tell them how great things the Lord hath done for thee." "When He is come, He will tell us all things." A religion of "telling."

And in what way could all Nations so well be told that Christ had come as by grade or

be told that Christ had come as by such an international emphasizing of His nativity All India would cry out about such an affair for you know they have their railroads and All China would ery out, "What is that great excitement in America?"

All the islands of the sawould end out the sea would come down the gangplanks of the arriving ships and ask, "What is that they are celebrating in America?" It would be the mightlest missionary movement the world has ever seen. It would be the turn-ing point in the world's destiny. It would waken the slumbering Nations with one

Question the Second - How would you have such an international jubilee conducted? Answer - All arts should be marshaled, and art in its most attractive and impressive shape. Pirst, architecture. While all academies of music, and all churches, and all great halls would be needed, there should be one great auditorium erected to hold such an audience as has never been seen on any sacred occa-

sion in America.

If Scribonius Curio, at the cost of a kingdom, could build the first two vast amphi theatres, placing them back to back, holdaudiences for dramatic representation by wonderful machine and then by wonderful

and its triumphs in three orders of Greek and its trimples in three criters of creates architecture, and a capacity to hold 87,000 people seated and 15,000 standing, and all for purposes of cruelty and sin, cannot our glorious Christianity rear in honor of our glorious Christianity rear in honor of our glorious Christia structure large enough to

hold 50,000 of its worshipers? If we go groping now among the ruined amphitheaters of Verona and Pompeii and Capua and Puzzuoli and Tarraco, and then stand transfixed with amazement at their imspectators gathered for carousal and moral degradation, could not Christianity afford one architectural achievement that would hold and enthrall its 50,000 Christian disci-ples? Do you say no human voice could be ples? Do you say no human voice could be heard throughout such a building? Ah! then you were not present when at the Bostonian through with her your ton peace jubilee Parepa easily with her voice enchanted 50,000 auditors.

And the time is near at hand when in theo logical seminaries, where our young men are being trained for the ministry, the voice will be developed, and instead of the mumbling ministers, who speak with so low a tone you cannot hear unless you lean forward and hold your hand behind your ear, and then are able to guess the general drift of the subject and decide quite well whether it is about are able to guess the general drift of the subject and decide quite well whether it is about Moses or Paul or some one else—instead of that you will have coming from the theological seminaries all over the land young ministers with voice enough to command the at tention of an audience of 50,000 people. That is the reason that the Lord gives us two lungs instead of one. It is the Divine way of saying physiologically, "Be heard!"

That is the reason that the New Testament in beginning the account of Christ's sermon on the mount describes our Lord's plain articulation and resound of utterance by say-

articulation and resound of utterance by say-ing, "He opened his mouth." In that mighty corcert hall and preaching place which I suggest for this nineteen hundredth anniversary let music crown our Lord. Bring all the orchestras, all the oratorios, all the Philharmonic and Handel and Haydn so-

Then give us Haydn's oratorio of the "Creation." for our Lord took part in universe building and "without him," says John, "was not anything made that was made," and Handel's "Messiah" and Beethoven's "Symphonies" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the prophet that typified our Christ and the grandest compositions of German and English and American masters, living or dead. All instruments that can living or dead. All instruments that can hum or roll or whisper or harp or flute or clap or trumpet or thunder the praises of the Lord joined to all voices that can chant or warble or precentor multitudinous worshipers. What an arousing when 50,000 join in "Antioch" or "Coronation" or join in "Antioch" or "Coronation" or "Ariei,", rising into halleluiah or subsiding into an almost supernatural amen! Yea, let sculpture stand on pedestals all around that building—the forms of apostles and martyrs, men and women, who spoke or wrought or suffered by headsman's ax or fire. Where is my favorite of all arts, this art of sculpture, that it is not busier for Christ or that its work is not better appreciated? Let it come forth at that world's jubilee of the nativity. We want a second Phidias to do for that new temple what the first Phidias did for the Parthenon. Let the marble of Carrara come to resurrection to celebrate our Lord's resurrection. Let sculptors set up in that auditorium of Christ's celebration bas-relief and intaglio descriptive of the bat-tles won for our holy religion. Where are the Canovas of the Nineteenth Century? Where are the American Thorwaldsens and Chantreys? Hidden somewhere, I warrant

Let sculpture turn that place into ano ther Aeropolis, but more glorious by as much as our Christ is stronger than their Hercules, and has more to do with the sea than their Neptune, and raises greater harvests than their Ceres, and raises more music in the heart of the world than their Apollo. "The gods of the heathen are nothing but dumb idols, but our Lord made the heavens." In marble pure as snow celebrate Him who came to make us "whiter than snow." Let

the chisel as well as pencil and pen be put down at the feet of Jesus. Yea, let painting do its best. The foreign galleries will loan for such a jubilee their Madonnas, their Angelos, their Rubens, their Raphaels, their "Christ at the Jordan," or "Christ at the Last Supper," or "Christ Com-"Christ at the Last Supper," or "Christ Coming to Judgment," or "Christ on the Throne of Universal Dominion," and our own Morans will put their pencils into the nineteen hundredth anniversary, and our Bierstadts from sketching "The Domes of the Yosemite" will come to present the domes of the world con-quered for Immanuel.

quered for Immanuel.

Added to all this I would have a floral decoration on a scale never equaled. The fields and open gardens could not furnish it, for it will be winter, and that season appropriately chosen, for it was into the frosts and desolations of winter that Christ immigrated when he came to our world. But while the fields will be here, the conservatories and fields will be bare, the conservatories and hot-houses within 200 miles would gladly

keep the sacred coliseum radiant and aromatic during all the convocations.

Added to all let there be banquets, not like the drunken bout at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, celebrating the centennial of Washington's inauguration, where the rivers of wine drowned the sowhere the rivers of wine drowned the so-briety of so many senators and governors and generals, but a banquet for the poor, the feeding of scores of thousands of people of a world in which the majority of the inhabi-tants have never yet had enough to eat, not a banquet at which a few favored men and women of social or political fortune shall sit, but such a banquet as Carist ordered when He told His servants to "go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." Let the mayors of cities and the governors of States and the President of the United States proclaim a whole week of legal holiday—at least from Christmus day

to New Year's day.

Added to this let there be at that international moral and religious exposition a mammoth distribution of sacred literature. Let the leading ministers from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany and the world take the pulpits of all these cities and tell what they know of Him whose birth we

celebrate. At those convocations let vast sums of money be raised for churches, for asylums, for schools, for colleges, all of which institutions were born in the heart of Christ. On that day and in that season when Christ gave Himself to the world let

when Christ gave Himself to the world let the world give itself to Him.

Why do I propose America as the country for this convocation? Because most other lands have a State religion, and while all forms of religion may be tolerated in many lands America is the only country on earth where all evangelical denominations stand on an even footing, and all would have equal hearing in such an international exposition. Why do I select this cluster of seacoast cities? Answer-By that time-December 25, 1900-these four cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, by bridges and tunnels, will be practically one and with an aggregate population of about 6,000,000. Consequently no other part of America will

bave such an immensity of population.

Why do I now make this nomination of time and place? Answer—Because such a stupendous movement cannot be extemporized. It will take seven years to get ready for such an overtowering celebration, and the work ought to begin speedily in churches, in colleges, in legislatures, in congresses, in parliaments, in all styles of National assemblages, and we have no time to lose. It

would take three years to make a programme worthy of such a coming together.

Why do I take it upon myself to make such a nomination of time and place? Answer-Because it so happened that in the mysteri-ous providence of God, born in a farmhouse and of no royal or princely descent, the doors of communication are open to me every week of communication are open to me every week by the secular and religious printing presses and have been open to me every week for many years, with all the cities and towns and neighborhoods of Christendom, and indeed in lands outside of Christendom, where printing presses have been established, and I feel that if there is anything worthy in this proposition it will be heeded and adopted. on the other hand, if it be too sanguine, or too hopeful, or too impractical. I am sure it will do no harm that I have expressed my wish for such an international jubilee, celebrative of the birth of our Immanue!.

My friends, such a birthday celebration at the close of one century and reaching into a new century would be something in which

heaven and earth could join. It would not only be international, but interplanetary, interstellar, interconstellation. If you remember what occurred on the first Christmas night, you know that it was not a joy confined to our world. The choir above Bethlehem was imported from another world, and when the star left its usual sphere to designate the birthplace all astronomy felt the thrill. If there be anytion, and then by wonderful machinery could turn them round with all their audiences in them, making the two anditoriums one amphitheatre, to witness a gladitorial contest, and Vespasian could construct the Coliseum with its eighty columns,

world for Christ would take part in such

world for Christ would take part in such jubilation and prolonged assemblage.

The upper galleries of God's universe would applaud the scene, whether we heard the clap of their wings and the shout of their voices or did not hear them. Prophets who predicted the Messiah, and apostles who taked with Him, and martyrs who died for Him would take part in the scene, though to our poor eyesight they might be invisible. The old missionaries who died in the malarial swamps of Africa, or were struck down by Egyptian typhus, or were butchered at Luck-now, or were slain by Bornesian cann'bals would come down from their thrones to re-joice that at last Christ had been heard of, and so speedily in all nations. At the first roll of the first overture of the first day of that meeting all heaven would cry: "Hear! Hear!

Aye! Aye! I think myself such a vast pro-cedure as that might hasten our Lord's coming, and that the expectation of many mil-tions of Christians who believe in the second advent might be realized then at that con-junction of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, I do not say it would be, yet who knows but that our blessed and adored Mas-ter, pleased with such a plan of worldwide ter, pleased with such a plan of worldwide observance, might say concerning this wandering and rebellious planet, "That world at last shows a disposition to appreciate what I have done for it, and with one wave of my scarred hand I will bless and reclaim and save it."

That such a celebration of our Lord's birth, kept up for days and months, would please all the good of earth and mightily speed on the gospel chariot and please all the heavens. saintly, cheruble, seraphic, archangelic and divine, is beyond question. Ob, get ready for the world's greatest festivity! Tune your voices for the world's greatest anthem. Lift the arches for the world's mightlest procession. Let the advancing standard of the army of years, which has inscribed on one side of it "1900" and on the other side "1901,"

side of it "1990" and on the other side "1991," have also inscribed on it the most charming name of all the universe—the name of Jesus.

Whether this suggestion of a world's celebration of the nativity be taken or not, it has allowed me an opportunity in a somewhat unusual way of expressing my love for the great central character of all time and all eternity. He is the infinite nonesuch. The armies of heaven drop on their kness before him. After Bourdalone, before overwhelmed audiences, has preached Him, and Milton in immortal blank verse has sung Him, and Michael Angelo has glorified the ceiling of the Vatican with His second coming, and martyrs while girdled and canopied with the flames of the stake have with burning lips kissed his memory, and in the "hundred and forty and four thousand" of heaven with fact on reas of thousand" of heaven with feet on seas of glass intershot with sunrise, have with upglass intershot with suarise, have with uplified and downswung baton, and sounding cornets, and waving banners, and heaven capturing doxologies celebrated Him, the story of His loveliness, and His might and His beauty, and His grandeur, and His grace, and His intercession, and His sacrifice, and of His birth, and His death will remain untold. Be His name on our lips while we live, and when we die after we have spoken farewell to father and mother and wife, and child let us speak that name which is the lullaby of earth and the transport of heaven.

that name which is the Industry of earth and the transport of beaven.

Before the crossing of time on the midnight between December 31, 1900, and the 1st of January, 1901, many of us will be cone. Some of you will hear the clock strike twelve of one century and an hour after it hear it strike one of another century, but many of you will not that midnight hear either the stroke of old the city clock or of the old timepiece in the hallway of the homestead. Seven years cut a wide swath through the churches and communities and Nations. But those who cross from world to world

before Old Time in this world crosses that midnight from century to century will talk among the thrones of the coming earthly jubilee, and on the river bank and in the house of many mansions, until all heaven will know of the coming of that celebration, help augment the Nations of heaven. But whether here or there we will take part in the music and the banqueting if we have

made the Lor I our portion.

Oh, how I would like to stand at my front door some morning or noon or night and see the sky part and the blessed Lord descend in person, not as he will come in the last judgent, with fire and hail and earthquake, but ment, with fire and hail and earthquake, but in sweet tenderness to pardon all sin, and heal all wounds, and wipe away all tears, and feed all hunger, and right all wrongs, and illumine all darkness, and break all bondage, and harmonize all discords. Some think he will thus rome, but about that coming I make no prophecy, for I am not enough learned in the Scriptures, as some of my friends are, to announce a very positive oninion.

opinion.

But this I do know, that it would be well high as 240,000 miles. for us to have an international and an inter-world celebration of the anniversary of His birthday about the time of the birth of the birthday about the time of the birth of the new century, and that it will be wise beyond all others' wisdom for us to take Him as our present and everlasting coadjutor, and if that Darling of earth and heaven will only accept you and me after all our lifetime of unworthiness and sin we can never pay Him what we owe, though through all the eternity to come we had every hour a new song and every moment a new ascription of homage and praise for you see we were far out and praise, for you see we were far out among the lost sheep that the gospel bymn so pathetically describes:

Out in the desert he heard its cry.
Sick and relpies and realy to die,
But all through the mountain thunder riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rises a cry to the gate of heaven,
"Rejoice, I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echo round the throne,
"Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own."

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Hungarian budget for 1894 shows a decréase in revenue of 21,000,000 florins. THE Prussian parliamentary elections will

pe held on November 7. It is reported in Buenos Ayres that the Ar-

gentine navy is likely to join the rebels. THE search for anarchists in Madrid resulted in the flading of an infernal machine. THE situation growing out of the Franco-

Siamese dispute is again strained, owing to the dictatorial attitude of the French envoy. Ir is computed that 20,000 women and children in the English mine regions are on the

verge of starvation as a result of the long

THE Japanese government intends to appoint a commission to investigate the silver question, with special reference to the needs or that country.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck's fil-

ness is dangerous and that his family fear that if Emperor William should visit him at Kissingen the excitement would prove fatal. THE Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir Charles Synge Christopher Bowen, of the English Court of Appeals, has been created a peer of the realm under the title of Baron Colwood. Those liberal members of Parliament who believe in local option for the regulation of the liquor trade have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone demanding that he introduce

THE Lancashire miners have instructed their delegates to vote for resumption of work at the old scale of wages, provided the federation be allowed to levy a tax upon the miners. The mine-owners showed a disposition to compromise, and offer the men 12 instead of 25 per cent, reduction of wages.

a liquor trade veto bill before the dissolu-

KILLED HIS EIGHTH MAN.

Two Murders Reported in West Virginia and a Woman Fatally Shot.

William Steff, foreman of the Peerless Coal Company at Vivian, W. Va., had an altercation with James Wilson, and shot him dead. Steff has a record as a killer, Wilson being his eighth man. He was arrested. At Keystone, John W. South, foreman of

the Keystone Coal and Coke Company, was shot dead in a drunken row by James Haverly. At Thockers Station, Thomas Vest went home drunk and fired five shots at his wife.

three of them taking effect. She will die. THE man who smacks his lips while eating can haroly be called a man of quiet tastes ... Yonkers Statesman.

A Matter of Health.

Housekeepers faintly realize the danger of an indiscriminate use of the numerous baking powders nowadays found upon every hand, and which are urged upon consumers with such persistency by peddlers and many grocers on account of the big profits made in their sale. Most of these powders are made from sharp and caustic acids and alkalies which burn and inflame the alimentary organs and cause indigestion, heartburn, diarrhoal diseases, etc. Sulphuric acid, caustic potash burnt alum, all are used as gas-produc ing agents in such baking powders. Most housekeepers are aware of the painful effects produced when these chemicals are applied to the external flesh. How much more acute must be their action upon the delicate internal membranes! Yet unscrupulous manufacturers do not hesitate to use them. because they make a very low-cost powder, nor to urge the use of their powders so made, by all kinds of alluring advertisements and false representations. All the low priced or so-called cheap baking powders, and all powders sold with a gift or prize, belong to this

Baking powders made from chemically pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda are among the most useful of modern culinary devices. They not only make the preparation of finer and more delicious cookery possible, but they have added to the digestibility and wholesomeness of our food. But baking powders must be composed of such pure and whole-some ingredients or they must be tabooed entirely.

Dr. Edson, Commissioner of Health of New York, in an article in the "Doctor of Hygiene," indicates that the advantages of a good baking powder and the exemption from the dangers of bad ones in which the harsh and caustic chemicals are used, are to be secured by the use of Royal Baking Powder exclusively, and he recommends this to all consumers. "The Royal," he says, "contains nothing but cream of tartar and soda refined to a chemical purity, which when combined under the influence of heat and moisture produce pure carbonic, or leavening, gas. The two materials used, cream of iartar and sods, are perfectly harmless even when eaten, but in this preparation they are combined in exact compensating weights, so that when chemical action begins between them in the dough they practically disappear, the substance of both having been taken to form car-bonic-acid gas." Hence it is, he says, that the Royal Baking Powder is the most perfect of all conceivable agents for leavening purposes.

It seems almost incredible that any manufacturer or dealer should urge the sale of baking powders containing injurious chemicals in place of those of a well-known, pure and wholesome character simply for the sake of a few cents a pound greater profit; but since they do, a few words of warning seem to be necessary.

Speed of Electricity. The speed of electricity is so great that its passage from point to point along a conducting wire may be regarded as instantaneous. Various attempts have been made to measure the rate at which it travels, and observers, with delicate instruments, have affirmed that it was not less than 114,000 miles per second, and in one or two places its speed was as

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when peeded. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Discover your false friends; your true on s will discover you.

\$100 Reward. \$160.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. Chenery & Co., Toledo, O.

European railroads st. etch 142,685 miles.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the sys-tem by Brown's Iron Bitters, which ear ches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons and others. To these cla see seperially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next tew months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

At the beginning of the Christian era the elative values of gold to silver were as one

Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspensia, Mala-ria, Biliousness and General Debility. Gives strength, aids Dixestion, tones the nerves— creates appetite. The best tonic for Nursing Mothers, weak women and children.

Traces of prehistoric city have been discovered not far from Zanzibar, in Africa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists seil at 25c.per bottle. There are in the world 261 blind asylums and training schools, with 11,780 inmates.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's no others. 25 cents a box. Cup'd never shows a wrinkle.

Eating in Haste At times while serving as constable and deputy sheriff brought on dyspeptic trouble

although I was natural-Sty healthy. Eight months ago I menced taking Hood's 26 arsapa illa. It has cured my dyspeptic trouble and set me back in my age about afteen years. I advised others to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and they now rejoics over the

Mr. Shumway. good effect it has had upon them. My wife had suffered from severe headaches, general prostration and loss of appetite. She has taken two bottles and her head

Hood's Sarsa Cures His father went down by means of a rope is now free from pain and she is enjoying ex-cellent health and renewed strength." S. SHUMWAY, Webster, Mass. Get Hood's. killed. Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE. 42ND DAY.—Senator Peffer, of Kansas, in-troduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate when, of the Treasury to inform the Senate when, in what amounts and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has authorized the payment of interest on government bonds outstanding. Speeches against the Repeal bill were made by Mr. Cameron, (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bate (Dem.), of Tennessee. After these speeches Mr. Stewart occupied the remainder of the day's session. day's session. 43D Day. - Senator Peffer met somewhat

of a defeat in having a resolution of his laid on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. It was a on the table by a vote of 27 to 19. It was a call on the Treasury Department for information as to the anticipation of interest on United States bonds since 1861—information which Mr. Sherman said the senator could obtain for himself in any public library. A resolution intended to have an important bearing on the Repeal bill was offered by Mr. Dubois, proposing that no legislation relating to the federal election laws, the tariff or finance shall be considered until January, 1894, when the vacant seats from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming may 1894, when the vacant seats from the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming may be filled. The resolution went over, when Mr. Dubois is to speak upon it. After the Repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Perkins, made a speech against it, in which he declared himself a sincere believer in t. e use and coinage of both gold and silver. The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. Stewart. 44TH DAY-In the Sent te there was a lively debate between Senators Gorman and

Wolcott following the Dubois resolution for the postponem at of consideration of the Silver bill, the tariff and the Federal Election laws until January next, so that the vacant seats from Montana, Washington and Wy-oming may be filled in the meantime. The day's debate closed by a speech from Mr. Teller, in which he defended Mr. Stewart against the animadversions to which he had been subjected on account of his discussing the President's course. 45TH DAY .- In the Senate Mr. Hoar de

nounced the revived charge that Ernest Seyd the French writer, had much to do with the action of the House Committee on Banking many y ars ago, when Mr. Hoar's co league, Mr. Hooper, was chairman of the committee, Mr. Peffer began another speech on the Silver Rep al bill.

46TH DAY.—Senators Harris of Tennesses, and Morgan, of Alabama made attacks in the Senate on the Silver Purchase Repeal bill. Senator Cameron, presented a patition bearing the signature of Mr. Wharton Barker, and probably more than a hundred business men and firms of Philadelphia asking the Senate to preserve the protective character of the tariff, and the integrity of

silver as a money metal.

47m Day.—The only incident that marked
the session of the Senate was the speech
mide by Mr. Chandler on his resolution calling for information on the subject of the Fairchild Commission that has been holding its session on the New York Custom House. The repeal was taken up, and a speech in favor of it was made by Mr. Camden (Dem.) of West Virginia. Then Mr. Peffer continued, and finished the speech which he began on

HOUSE.

42ND DAY,—The proceedings in the House were conducted without a quorum. The report of the Committee on Accounts was agreed to. The Printing bill was taken up but not disposed of. Mr. Morse attacked Pension Commissioner Lochren. Mr. Cum-mings introduced a bill for an international agreement for reporting, marking and removing derelicts. Mr. Erdman introduced a bill to impose a tax on succession to real estate and legacies.

43D DAY.—The debate upon the Federal Election Repeal bill was begun in the House, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who, in Mr. Fitch's atznee, is in charge of the measure, delivered a speech upon the question. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, replied, defending the election laws. Without transacting further business, the House adjourned.

44TH DAY .-- In the House, Representative 44тн Day.—In the House, Representative Morse became indignant because some clippings, pertaining to his speech, had been omitted from the Record, whereupon he declined to permit bus ness to proceed in the absence of a quorum. Three hours of the session were occupied tefore Mr. Bland could get the resolution passed, which called on the Secretary of the Treasury for the reason why he had not lought 4,500,000 ounces of silver in each of July and August, as required by the Sherman law.

45TH DAY.—The debate in the House on ued. Mr. Breckinr.dge, of Kentucky, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, became involved in a personal controversy, which, at one time, promised to become exciting, but finally laps d into insignificance. Prior to this time there had been a colloquy between Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, wherein the epithet of "false-hood" was passed, but this also ended amicably.

46TH DAY.—In the House the debate on the Federal Election Laws Repeal Bill was re-sumed, the speakers being Messrs. Gillett, of Massachusetts; Lacey, of Iowa; Blair, of New Hampshire; De Armond, of Missouri, and Wheeler, of Alabama.

47TH DAY.—In the House the debate of the bill to repeal the federal election laws was continued. Speeches were made by Representative Patterson and Warner for the bill and McCell except. the bill and McCall against it.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

In the public and p ivate schools in the United States, there 369,634 to chers. A DISTINGUISHED Brit sh scientist believes that the coming man will be toothless.

THERE are 660 women journalists, editors an lauthors in England and Wales according to the British census reports just published.

The Navajo Indians are great shepherds unlike most redmen, and are said to have herds of a million sheep near Flagstaff, in Ar zona.

HAU QUAY, a Chinese banker, said to control a number of the largest banks in the empire, is said to be worth \$1,800,000,0.0, and the richest man in the world.

WHEN a Chinese girl is married her attendants are always the oldest and ugliest women to be found in the neighborhood. They are supposed to act as foils to her youthful beauty.

THE ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico, has aged rapidly in the last twelve months. Although only about fifty-three years old, the deeply wrinkled face, the pure white hair, and the careworn expression of her eyes, make her seem at least seventy. Hope that she will ever recover her reason was long

ago abandoned... "Miss Columbia," the charming daughter of the Duke de Veragua, was engaged to a young Spanish marquis when she accompaniel her father to this country. When the Duke discovered that his fortune was greatly impaired he cabled to the Marquis releasing him from the engagement. The proud and loyal Spaniard returned answer that what he wanted of the Duke was his daughter, not her dot. The marriage has taken place.

THE Pope's wid has been made for many years. The document is in Latin, and begins with an humble confession of human weakness, and appeals to the merits of our Lord and all the saints. In it Leo XIII. distinctly disclaims all personal inclination in the matter of the choice of his successor.

THREE FELL DOWN A WELL

A Father Tries to Rescue His Son and a Companion. Fred Dudley dropped his base ball in an

old well on his father's place at Hazard, Neb. A companion lowered him a rope to get the ball, when he lost his footing and slipped to the bottom.

to rescue the boys. As the three neared the top the rope broke and they fell and were

His Make-Up Effective. A famous English actor once undertook to take part in a certain amateur performance at Richmond; but as he had to act the same evening in the first piece at the Haymarket, as Lord Fopling, he had not much time to lose. He accordingly stepped from the theater into a cab in his stage attire and used the vehicle, on his way to Waterloo Station, as a dressing-room, taking out of his carpetbag the smock-frock and gaiters in which he was to play his role later on. He had not a minute to spare, and, throwing his fare to the cabman, was about to rush into the booking office, when he found himself pinioned from behind; the driver had got him fast. "Let me go, you fool; I have paid you sixpence more than your fare already." "Hang your sixpence! You are a murderer! Police, police!" The actor was soon in custody, and this was his accuser's story: "This countryman has murdered a noble man who engaged my keb in the Haymarket." It took some time to

explain matters, and in the mean

time the actor lost his train.

The Dog Held Fast to the Basket. A little girl and a big Newfoundland dog came through Steuben Park the other day. The little girl was carrying papa's dinner and the big dog was caring for both. The little girl thought she would teach her companion to be useful, so as they entered the park she placed the handle of the dinner basket in his mouth. He trotted along quite proudly, and when he came to the sparkling fountain and the cool-looking pool beneath it the noble animal resisted the temptation to drop the basket for the pleasures the waters offered him. He was too true! He'd take care of that basket if the pool froze over! Well, he would just wade through. He'd take the basket with him where it would be sa'c. So he walked carefully through and cooled papa's dinner in sparkling cool water. He ducked his head, but he never let go of that basket committed to his faithful care. He did not tarry long either, but came out, shook himself and the basket dry, and trotted along "feeling better, thank you."-Utica Observer.

Ferdinand Hassler, the father of the United States coast survey system, was once waited upon by a cummittee of Congress sent to inquire into the progress of the work. The committee reached New York and wended their way upstairs to the room where Hassler was drilling his classes and preparing them for work. Hass'er, who allowed no intruders, met them at the door and inquired their business. They answered that they had come to investigate. "What part of the work do you wish to inspect?" inquired the Swiss mathematician. Congress had no definite idea on the point "Then you had better go and find out," returned Hassler, as he shut the door in the face of the astonished committee. The committee looked at each other, and, on second sober thought, concluded that Hassler was about right, and quietly wended their way downstairs and back to Washington.

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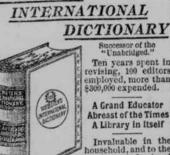
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